

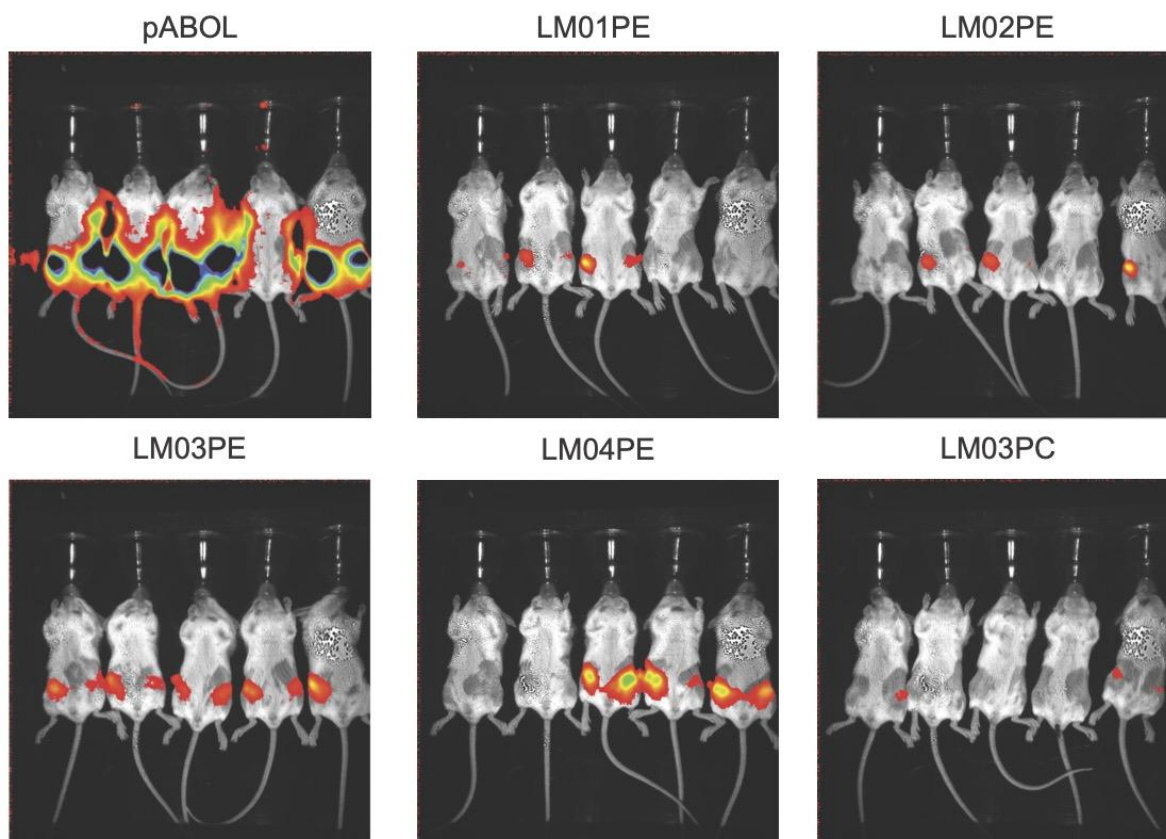
Supplementary Information for:

Polymeric and lipid nanoparticles for delivery of self-amplifying RNA vaccines

Anna K. Blakney^{1,2*}, Paul F. McKay², Kai Hu², Karnyart Samnuan², Nikita Jain³, Andrew Brown³, Anitha Thomas³, Paul Rogers², Krunal Polra², Hadijatou Sallah², Jonathan Yeow⁴, Yunqing Zhu^{4,5}, Molly M. Stevens⁴, Andrew Geall³, Robin J. Shattock^{2,*}

1. The University of British Columbia, Michael Smith Laboratories, School of Biomedical Engineering, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T1Z4
2. Imperial College London, Department of Infectious Disease, London, United Kingdom, W21PG
3. Precision NanoSystems Inc., Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6P6T7
4. Imperial College London, Department of Materials, Department of Bioengineering, Institute of Biomedical Engineering, London, United Kingdom, SW72BU
5. School of Materials Science and Engineering, Tongji University, Shanghai, 200092, China

*Corresponding authors. Email: anna.blakney@msl.ubc.ca, r.shattock@imperial.ac.uk



Supplementary Figure 1. Effect of polymeric and lipid nanoparticle formulations on saRNA protein expression *in vivo*. Images of fLuc expression from pABOL or LNP (LM01PE-LM03PC) 7 days after injection. Mice were injected intramuscularly with 5 μ g of saRNA with an N:P ratio of 45:1 for pABOL and 8:1 for the LNP. For imaging, mice were injected IP with D-luciferin substrate, allowed to rest for 10 minutes, anesthetized using isoflurane and imaged on an In Vivo Imaging System (IVIS) FX Pro as described in the Methods section.